DURING LAST THREE WEEKS 160 VILLAGES HAVE BEEN SACKED.

Gendarmes as Well as More Brutal Kurds Engaged in Ravishing on the assailants. The missionaries took refuge in the girls' school until that was Their Armenian Victims.

EITHER ISLAM OR DEATH OF They then gathered in the yard and prepared to die. Dr. Barnum spoke to

Thousands of Half-Clad Women and Girls in the Snow-Piled Streets of Van-Zeltoun Tragedy.

LONDON, Dec. 16 .- The Daily News has a dispatch from Constantinople, dated Dec. 14, which says: "News is daily received here of thousands of Armenians who are offered the choice between Islam and death. Reports have it that 160 villages have been the military commander. The missionaries at once came out and began fighting the fires than had been set. Alai Bey helped and the women and girls outraged, even the gendarmes taking part in the latter atroci-

"At Marash, an Armenian who was ordained an Anglican clergymen, refused the choice and was killed by slow torture. At aries were stripped of everything but the Kharpoot two Protestants preached and were murdered for the same cause. At Achme fifty-two persons died as martyrs to their religion. At Ouzoon a large number of Armenians were captured and led to a neighboring Turkish 'village, where they were ordered to change their faith. Fifty of them rushed into the Euphrates and were drowned, the Turks shooting them while they were in the water. At Hoh | eighty-five were killed.

"This day the British vice consul at Van a sham. They and the leading men of the there as being too appalling for words. Thousands of women and girls are wandershelter or food and barefooted, their rayishers having only left them a chemise and some of them only a cloth to cover their

"An eyewitness of the barbarity of the massacre at Kaisarich, on Nov. 30, says that men and women were literally hacked to pieces to the number of several hundred. Some of the Turks say that a thousand were killed. Saturday afternoon several thousand fierce fellows came from the villages in the vicinity. Many women were abducted. The troops could have squelched the business if they had desired to do so. The Armenians of Kalsarich were always oulet and law-abiding. All this information is in the hands of the embassadors, with names and dates.

"The Zeltoun tragedy is approaching an end. At the Semanlik, yesterday, the Sultan's secretary informed Europeans that the Zetounlis committed a horrible outrage; that they had descended en masse from the hills, had burned the Moslem village of Marlia and killed every inhabitant. This is a foul lie invented by Izzet Bey, the clever Arabic scoundrel who now rules the Sultan and the empire. He maintains his power by pandering to the Sultan's thirst for Armenian blood. Everybody is aware that Zeitonn was surrounded by troops and bashi-bazouks, and that such a sortie was impossible. The object of the falsehood is to alienate sympathy from the Armenians. This means that the doom of the Zeitounlis is sealed. The Sultan means to sieze an excuse to order their extermination.

"On Thursday morning a demonstration by Softas against the palace was arranged but was frustrated by numerous arrests. "It is reported that fresh massacres occurred at Kaisarich yesterday, but this is not confirmed."

WITNESSED THE RIOTS.

Details of the Massacre Received by Letter at Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 15 .- Letters at hand from c rrespondents at Harpoot, Eastern Turkey, give a detailed account of the scenes and incidents attending the recent massacre of Armenians there, as well as the massacre itself. "The first excitment over," says one writer. "Turkish atrocities were dying out and tranquillity was pretty well restored when the Dersim Kurds began to plunder the villages right and left, six of which were in the immediate vicinity of Harpoot the nearest one being within two hours of the city. The whole city was tossed with apprehension and expecting an attack. Some said the Kurds had government sanction, others that the Turks in the city were in league with them. The Kurds, while plundering the villages, were heard to say, 'We city said. "The Kurds are coming here to plunder the Christian quarter.' One aga, fense of the city, said: 'Why should we protect the Giaours? Let them be killed.'

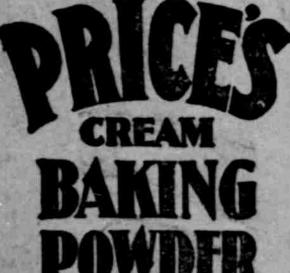
"The Governor of Malatia telegraphed here that two thousand Kurds had come there, and that he could not cope with them. That threw the responsibility on the Harpoot government. The leading men of Arabkir went to the Governor and asked for protection. They were treated with conhappened if strong orders had been sent to the governor-generals to preserve order at

villages can scarcely be pictured. Those who escaped have been stripped of everything, with winter at their doors. Where the Kurds alone have devastated the loss of life is not great. The Kurds plunder, but do not generally kill unless resisted, but the Turks kill in cold blood and in any way suggested by the arch-fiend himself. The dea of an uprising among the Armenians is absurd. They are in terror of their lives.

They are prepared to surrender all their possessions if only their lives can be

Another writer, describing the attack o the city, says: "The first attack began on Sunday, Nov. 10, by a few Kurds. These were easily driven off. Monday there was another attack in the morning. This also was repelled. These attacks amounted to little. Later Monday the Kurds and Turks the surrounding region attacked Hu-Several were killed. The soldiers down the road to meet them, and of the principal Moslems also went They had a conference with the Then the bugle blew and the sol-led by their commander, withdrew to the city, dragging their cannon in a very leisurely fashion. After the soldiers had

Awaraed Mighest Honors-World's Pair.



MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free am Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

reached the city the Kurds and Turks came on yelling and firing. The soldiers made no attempt to stop them. They fired their cannon once harmlessly into the air toward the city, and then over the heads of the enemy. The Turks of the city joined in the plunder and attack. The Armenian school was first set on fire; then the greater part of the Christian quarters. Christians were shot down everywhere.

attacked and the mission house of the Rev.

the military commander and he sent sol-diers, but only two remained to protect the missionaries and they demanded money

a very bad marksman and no one was hit.

The family of Mr. Gates was the last to leave the yard.

"Soon after the missionaries got into the school building the officers sent for them to come out. The missionaries refused to

sionaries would die there.
"At last the Alai Bey (Mahamet Bey), a Circassian, arrived. He was the first and

only man who acted as if he meant to do anything for the missionaries. He called

back the soldiers who had been sent by

them. The house of President Gates, the

house of Dr. Barnum, the normal school and the college building were saved, but eight of the buildings were burned. All the

clothing they wore. The Turks of the city

were very much disappointed that any of the missionary buildings were spared.

"Tuesday the Kurds returned to the at-tack. An order came to stop them and

"The missionaries put themselves under

As a result of the massacre the writer

villages and there are said to be thirty-

BULLETS AND FIRE.

to Slaughter and Burn.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 15 .- The second-

ary effects of the outrages perpetrated on

Armenians, in the months past are seen in

the advices now being received from Ana-

tolia, which dwell on the terrible distress

existing everywhere. A thousand fugitives

have taken refuge in Black sea ports, where

they remain in a deplorable condition. The

Kurds continue to pillage the Armenian

villages without opposition from the help-

less inhabitants or from the authorities.

During the last three weeks one hundred

and sixty villages have been sacked and

seventy men killed. The villages of Serai,

Hazira, Bohazkessen, Hadjikishla and the

Armenian district of Haisalsor have been

laid waste. The village of Lamasguird has

ever to put a stop to the Kurdish raids or

to punish the perpetrators of them. It is feared that the inhabitants of numbers of

villages who have fled through fear of

threatened outrage, and have taken refuge

in accessible points in the mountains, will perish during the severe weather of the

winter which is now coming on. The Ar-

menians are in a state of utter despair

The massacres of Armenians in Kaisarich

and Talass lasted for three days. All kinds

of excesses are perpetrated on the inhabit-ants, many women and girls being outraged

by the gendarmes as well as by the Kurds.

cies of outrage, being beyond the control of

nacted are too horrible to allow of descrip-

ion. The survivors of these massacres are

compelled either to adopt Islam or be killed.

finding that it is useless to address com-

munications to the Porte on this subject

as the Sultan is convinced that the Euro-

sean concert is a mere feint. Although the

Armenians, it now appears that a whole

sale attack on all the Armenians in the

looking to their extermination,

commence at 11 o'clock in the morn-

really projected on that day. The attack

ing, but the plan was frustrated by the

state of alarm and excitement created by

the quarrel between the two Armenians,

menians in the city, and caused them to take refuge in their houses. Several con-

flicts between Armenians and Mussulmans

in various parts of the city, but great

secrecy is maintained on the subject by

The French guard ship Faucon has arrived

here in accordance with the permission

granted by the Sultan on the demand of the

ryad, the Italian war vessel Archimede.

and the Austrian gunboat Sebenico, which

arrived during the week.

Much relief is felt to-day among the friends of American missionaries

by United States Minister Terrell from Ain-

ab, Bitlis, Kharput, Marsovan, Kaisarich

Caesarea) and Talass, and which contains

give comforting assurances that no harm

has thus far come to the missionaries, state

that serious danger still exists, and con-

vey the impression that the fear of further

at Hadjin are safe. A telegraphic dispatch

They Were Persian Brigands.

the following telegram under to-day's date:

European Concert in Name Only.

LONDON, Dec. 15 .- The Daily News (Lib-

in the public interest, to receive a depuia-

"This must mean that the European con-

European control. Russia is the power

most closely interested, and she can count

The Copy-Book Is Correct.

cert Parisien \$18 a night. She now earns

in Paris \$4,200 a week. And she gains this

Not Especially Original.

wedded a beautiful Southern girl.- He comes

ustly by his happiness, for he is a fel-

situation is more serious than ever."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.-The Turkish

conveyed to the city of Van.

the news that has just been received

the authorities, and no details are obtain-

was

nmediate cause of the recent widespread

previously been alleged that the

alone were responsible for this spe-

been raided four times in one week.

The authorities make no attempt

pieces, not a Kurd should

ission was given to shoot the Kurds.

"I saw these things with my own eyes, for I watched things with a field glass until it became perfectly plain that the whole thing was definitely planned and arranged. The Christians had given up their arms and cast themselves on the protection of the government. No Christian fred

Pennsylvanian Thinks His Inflammatory Rheumatism Is Being Cured.

woman with a soul. It is that which makes her most attractive. She may have beauty and form and intellect; but unless

there is in her face something to suggest

the possibilities of love, passion, anger, grief-all the soul possibilities, she lacks

ANOTHER SCHLATTER CASE.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Dec. 15 .- Nathan W. Baker, proprietor of the Baker House, at Lewisburg, asserts that he was cured of acute inflammatory rheumatism from which he was a sufferer for a score of years, through the mysterious power of Francis Schlatter, the "divine healer," of Colorado. None of the local doctors were able to help Mr. Baker, and it was only by the NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE OFFERED THE CHRISTIAN BELIEVERS.

THE CHRISTIAN BELIEVERS.

The inissionaries and they demianded money demianded money or they would go away as their corrades had done. The missionaries decided to go late the school yard a Turk fired on them twice school yard a Turk fired on them twice from across the yard, first at Mr. Allen and then at Rev. C. Frank Gates, but he was sent it to Mr. Baker. He placed it over sent it to Mr. Baker. He placed it over the affected parts of his body and says he was able to walk without pain or trouble twenty-four hours. Now he claims to be better than he has been for years, and has just made public the manner in which he do so, saying they had no confidence in the chief and the mufti and if they wished to offer protection they could protect them where they were. If they did not the mis-

ABOUT THE NEXT POPE

OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Leo's Successor to Be "A Burning Fire"-Nine More Popes and Then the Final Judgment.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

to the probably successor of Pope Leo XIII. All Christendom is naturally interested in this matter, and articles bearing When this order came two soldiers laid down their arms. Nine Kurds were killed that day at Mezreh and five at Harpoot. on the subject find hosts of readers. It is That finished the attack of the Kurds, but there was still danger from the Turks and dinal Gibbons, 's limited to four or five, and paid the anoymous attack. but for such an assumption there seems the protection of the government again to be no valid reason. The electors in the newspapers in this country have not been and again formally, but the protection was case are not wont to take the people into able to obtain exact news it has been betheir confidence, and history shows that in cause the cable and the mail have been this, as in every other elective contest, the favorite candidate is often defeated.

told Dr. Barnum that until he For centuries there have been prophecies ter the city and not a hair of the heads sionaries be injured, but he stood quietly looking on while the attack have been widely consulted and in many was made and offered not even a show of resistance. The missionaries had the instances have proved to be fairly correct. possible opportunity for seeing the Two of these prognostications have attained special celebrity. One of them ap-"From Diarbekir to Mlatia Arabkir peared in the earlier part of the fourteenth and Peri, the whole region is a century, and was attributed to Joachim. In it the Popes, from Nicholas III to Clefive of them in the Char Sandjak alone. ment V are described by means of allegori-The missionaries may not escape with their cal figures, each Pope being designated by a few short, pithy words, which express in a symbolical way the chief events of his Kurds Descend on Armenian Villages

These so-called Joachimite prophecies are generally considered to be spurious and the only wonder is that they attained such wide repute and popularity, as they were not couched in flattering language, and, indeed, represented the various Popes, with the exception of Celestine V, as serious transgressors and despots. As early as the beginning of the fourteenth century, in chronicles of the Bolognese Dominican are individually mentioned and describe Subsequently they were continued by less skillful hands, the former part being still attributed to Joachim and the latter being elm of Marsica. It matters not who wrote hem, as they are of little value. prophecies they are decidely disappointing for, though some are clever, almost all are written in language that is either unintelgible or meaningless.

SOME CURIOUS PREDICTIONS. Long since have these Joachimite pen pletures passed into oblivion, but another series of prophecies of much greater interest has come to take their place. According to those who ought to know, these later prophecies are still very popular, and there are many persons to-day who believe in and vaticinations. They do not delineate the moral character of the Popes or their mode of administering ecclesiastical affairs, but attempt to make each one of them known by two or more words descriptive of some circumstance in his life or alluding to some the authorities. The scenes which are daily single event in his career.

Malachias, Archbishop of Armagh, and a special friend of St. Bernard, is generally posed to be the author of these prophcies. Others, however, claim that they are the work of Arnold de Vion, a Benedictine monk, who published them in 1595. Whoever he author may be, he can flatter himself on having produced a work which has occabundant controversy, in which In these predictions III Popes are described by as many concise sayings, sor others are simply a play upon words or usions to external facts. Lucius II as inimicus expulsus, which means "a foeman driven out." Now, his family name was Caccianemico (caccia meaning "chase" and nemico "foe"), and the Romans, too, expelled and stoned him. Innocent III is described as comes signatus, and he was a relative of the counts of Conti. de capra et albergo are used in describing Pius II (Aeneas Sylvius), and he was at one time secretary of the Cardinals Capranca and Albergati. More characteristic are the words about Gregory XI-de tribulatione pacis, which refer to "a disturbance of the peace"-for he lived just before troubled VIII-custos montium, which means "guardian of the mountains"—for he bore six mountains on his coat of arms, which led the daughter of Gustavus Adolphus to apdian of the mountains"-for he bore

ply to him the proverb. "Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus." Of immediate interest, however, are the prophecies regarding the Popes of modern times and the successors of the present assurances that the missionaries at those points are safe. They are under the protection of Turkish troops, in accordance with the peremptory demand made on the Porte by Minister Terrell. The reports to Mr. Terrell from these points, although they lead of the church. Of the former owing are the more remarkable: Ciement described as flores circumdati, garland of flowers," supposed to refer to his great eloquence; Innocent XIII as de bona religione, "a man of good religion;" Bene-dice XIII as miles in bello, "a soldier in war;" Clement XII as colomna excelsa, "a lofty column;" Benedict XIV as animal rurale, "an animal from the country;" Plus outbreaks is by no mean, past. Word has also been received that the American ladies rapacious eagle;" Leo XII as canis received from Bitlis says that the illness of Mr. Reynolds did not prevent his being uber, "a dog and a serpent;" Pius VIII as vir religiosus, "a religious man;" Greg-ory XIV as de balneis Etruria, "from the baths of Tuscany:" Plus IX as cruxede cruce, supposed to refer to the crucial troubles of his reign, and lastly, Leo XIII, who is appropriately described as lumen in coelo, "a light in heaven." legation received from the Sublime Porte

ABOUT FUTURE POPES. who attacked the Armenian village of Van, were successfully repulsed by the imperial The nine Popes who will successively sit on the throne of St. Peter after the death Amassia, Marsovan and Hafik were partly Ignis ardens, "a burning fire;" religio deestored to their owners. The situation at Zeitoun remains the same. Everywhere else order is perfect. The attacks on the inhabitants of the villages of Zerkian and Kurzet (Van), were made by brigands, who came from Persia." populata, "religion laid waste;" fides intrepida, "a fearless faith;" pastor et nauta, "a shepherd and a sailor;" flos florum, "the flower of flowers;" de medietate lunae, "of the half moon;" de labore solis, "of the labor of the sun," and de gloria olivae, "of the glory of the olive." The author of the sentence, in which he informs us that that Lord Salisbury has declined at present, during the last persecution of the Holy Roman Church a Roman Peter shall be raised to the Pontiff's chair, who will pastion in behalf of the Armenians, says: ture his flock amid many tribulations, and, cert exists only in name, and that the when this grievous time is past, the City of the Seven Hills will be destroyed and powers are not prepared to co-operate in the redoubtable judge will judge the world." the deposition of the Sultan or in enforcing If any faith is to be placed in these prelictions no American need hope to bec on the support of France. If this be so, the pontiff-at least for several years. Four Popes will pass away before the pastor et nauta ascends the chair of St. Peter, and this "shepherd and sailor" may be an American priest. It is hard to see what ificance the word "sailor" In 1890 Yvette Guilbert, who was then have. The next Pope, the successor of the twenty-three years old, earned at the Conreigning "light in heaven," will be a "burning fire," and those who have given some thought to this subject are satisfied by singing songs of very unquestionable character. Yes, children, the copy book is right: "Virtue is its own reward." that these words apply to an eminent Italian dignitary, whose strength of character

In conclusion, it may be said that these prophecies, if at times vague and misleading, are in some instances startlingly corlow who never loses an opportunity to do predictions, are curious and worthy of may be wisely enacted and faithfully exeanother a good turn. One day I asked study. Many devout persons believed in cuted; for religious liberty; for peace; for Gibson what he thought most attractive in them formerly; some, it is said, believe in the prosecuted; for the abolition of the abolition of the content. The prosecuted opium, slave and strong drink traffic; for all

known, and who is considered by many

as the most probable successor of Leo

that which makes woman most attractive." ARMY OF 50,000 MEN FIGHTING UNDER INSURGENT BANNERS.

> Senor Gonzale de Quesada Says They Are Making a Last Stand for Liberty and Will Win.

TRICKS OF THE SPANIARDS

FALSE REPORTS SENT OUT TO IN FLUENCE ACTION OF CONGRESS.

Death of Maceo Proclaimed and Five Months Later He Wins a Victory Over Spanish Troops.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. - The attitude and claims of the Cabans are set forth in a statement given out to-day by Senor PREDICTIONS AS TO FUTURE HEADS | Gonzale De Quesada, secretary of the Cuban delegation in the United States. It is in answer to a pamphlet signed "American," which has been widely circulated in this country. Senor Quesada pictures alleged Spanish cruelties, gives the official estimate of fifty thousand revolutionists in the field and invites Spanish advocates to debate. He continues:

"A document circulated by the Spanish representatives through their paid medium, Much has been written of late in regard | the Literary Bureau, established in New York, and simply subscribed 'An American, can carry no weight before public opinion of this country. The phrases put in complimentary to this country to 'pat generally assumed that the number of Americans on the back, are not sufficient likely candidates, among whom is Car- to mark the Spanish source which inspired

"We cannot fail suggesting that if the the hands of exclusively, and tampered with by, the Spanish authorities, who would not allow any matter go through but what in regard to the succession of Popes, and | was favorable to the government. Did Marthere is no doubt that these prophecies | tinez Campos give the order or not that all foreign correspondents should not go into the Cuban ranks, and threaten to shoot them immediately if they disobeyed?" the American correspondents, Woodward

He calls attention to the experiences of and Reno, and all others who have refused to sell American manhood and disnonor the calling by falsifying reports of battles or concealing the horrible atrocitles committed in the fields by the Spaniards. "There has been no absence of presentment of the Spanish side," he says, "yet Americans don't know how a man could be

killed and identified, as Maceo was, then five months later, defeat the Spanish commander at Valenjuela, and again, three months afterward, cross the terrible mili-tary cordon of the Spanish into Los VII las. What has been the outcome of the surrender of Rabi, Rego and a host of others-fabrications given out to discourage Cubans or influence pessible legislation in this country, as was done before the Presi-dent's message, when it was wired that the Cuban cause has received a deathblow-a campaign of falsehood, which will be re-newed when Congress meets. The Spanish have not admitted a single defeat, and yet the Cubans have armed their men wit rifles used only by the government. The government has killed, according to their official count, more men already than they admit we have in the field, yet we hear of transports bringing thousands of unfortunate recruits to fight for a toppling monarchy in America. Spain never loses but he last battle, and she will lose it in Cuba If the truth is not known it is Spain's fault. Let her welcome fearless and in-corruptible American journalists to Cuba and give them facilities. Let her ask the press of this country to name a committee of investigation; otherwise it will look as if she was afraid of the power of the Amer-

"Cuoa has placed in the field an army 50,000 men. She has a population of 1,500,000 Of course, about half are women, leaving 750,000 males and fully 200,000 able-bodie among them. This is a wonderful proportion and shows an almost unanimous feel ng for the revolution. Cuban patriots are to-day called the same names that Bucere, were. The majority is in favor o war. If not, how is it that the whole Spansh army has not been able to crush generals, and God knows how many officers are chasing these 'Rob Roys' without suc cess. Either the Spanish army is very poor and her leaders unworthy of their trust, or it is the whole soul of Cuba which is aroused. Let the world decide What prediction they made in February that all would be settled within ten weeks borne out by subsequent events "The ex-Marquis of Santa Lucia, our President, has one of the highest titles in Cuba. Masso, the Vice President, is admittedly a man of integrity and of means. But this attacking pamphlet fails to mention Rafeal Potuondo, the Secretary of ver of high social rank; Dr. Fernun Vides

Dominguez, the subsecretary, a noted physician, a victim of the cruelties of the Spaniards, when they shot the eight innocent students of medicine - butchered please the Spanish rabble. Yet these are attacked as 'outcasts, bandits, refugees, ignorant mulattoes.' "To-day there are more colonels in th Cuban army who were leaders of the Autonomist party before the war than in the Junta Central. The Cubans are oppressed if not, it would not be necessary to keep in the island a standing army larger than the one in the United States, which has

the coffers of Spain." An Insurgent Victory.

sixty times its population. They are tax-

MADRID, Dec. 15.-Word has been re ceived from Havana that eight hundred insurgents, led by Rodriguyz Lopez and Reclo, attacked the Spanish column of Capt. Borrego, consisting of seventy-two soldiers, defense, but Lieutenant Ardieto and twentynine of the Spaniards were killed and eight of them wounded. Captain Borrego and four men escaped, but the remainder of the put a stop to harvesting in the Camaguey district. The first intelligence of the engagement mentioned in the above dispatch was conveyed in a cable received direct

from Havana on Saturday. Memphis Men to Fight for Cuba. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 15 .- Cuban sympamen left this city on Nov. 24 to fight with the insurgents and news has just been received of their safe arrival in Cuba, where they were received with open arms Among those who went from here are E E. Mills and T. Y. Mayne, of Chicago; Andrew Wheeler, of Kansas City, and I. A. Collins, of Springfield, Conn. It is said another expedition is being formed here which will leave in a few days.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

The Evangelical Alliance for the United States has suggested the following topics for the week of prayer. The subtopics are given only by way of suggestion. It is ex-

Sunday, Jan. 5-"But the Comforter, the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, He shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you."-John

Monday, Jan. 6-Confession: Of sins and of omission. Praise: For temporal and spiritual mercies to individuals, communities and nations.-I John 1; Psa. 32, Psa. 116, 12, 19; Psa. 100; T Chron. 29, 10, 13. Tuesday, Jan. 7-Praise: For increasing fellowship among believers since the formation of the Evangelical Alliance, fifty years communion of saints may be perfected;

ing recognition of the rights of conscience during the past fifty years; for the revival Prayer: For all in authority, that laws

that the word may be preached in its pur-ity.—Acts 1, 5-8; John 17, 20-23; Eph. 4, 1-16.

Wednesday, Jan. 8-Praise: For increas-

needed reforms—moral, social, industrial and political—I Tim. 2, 1-4; Matt. 5, 10-12; I Pet. 2, 13-25; Rev. 11, 15. Thursday, Jan. 9-Praise: For missionary progress; for the "students' movement," and the increased number of candidates

ing of new doors as the result of wars in the East; for the suppression of the African rum traffic, and for the removal of all hindrances; for the conversion of the world.—Isa, 40, 1-5; Psa. 67; Rom. 10, 11-

Friday, Jan. 10-Praise: For increased ap-Prayer: For missionaries and other laborers; for missionary societies; for increased offerings; for the heathen at our doors; for depleted rural districts and neglected Saturday, Jan. 11-Praise: For the gracious promises to the godly and their children, and for the increasing number of young

Prayer: For a deeper sense of the sa-credness of the family relation; for parents, children and servants; for increased Christian nurture; for Sunday and day schools; for Christian associations of young people. -Mark 10, 13-22; Matt. 19, 3-9; Deut. 11, 18-21.
Sunday, Jan. 12.—"Let him take hold of my strength, that he may make peace with me."—Isa. 72, 5. "The greatest of these is charity."—I Cor. 13, 13.

THE TURCO-RUSSIAN STRUGGLE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

A Conflict That Brought No Results to the Victors-Russia Was Cheated of Her Share of the Spoils.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The possibility that at any moment a furious war may break out in eastern Europe over the Turkish question recalls. with some vividness, the fact that just about twenty years ago the last great struggle between Russia and Turkey began, a struggle that more than once during its course threatened to involve the whole civilized world in strife.

Like not a few of the great wars in history, its origin was comparatively insignificant. It began in Herzegovina, a mountain district between Bosnia and Albania, for ages noted for the turbulent character of its population, who had never been known quietly to submit to any authority, and the occasion was a dispute between a Turkish tax collector and a Herzegovinian blacksmith about the age of the latter's daughter. The collector, in the course of the argument, offered to the girl a gross insult. whereupon the enraged blacksmith struck him dead with a single blow of his hammer and fled with his family to the mountains, where he was joined by many malcontents, and the standard of revolt was raised against the Ottoman government. This was in June, 1875, and before a month had elapsed from the date of the collector's death the whole of Herzegovina was in open rebellion. For a time the Turkish government made light of the matter, but by the end of the summer the insurrection was acknowledged to be a matter of some consequence, as the rebels defeated one Turkish force after another dispatched against them, and defied all efforts to storm their mountain strongholds. Great excitement prevailed in Bosnia, Albania and Bulgaria, and the leading spirits among the European provinces of Turkey, hoping that the day of deliverance from Turkish rule had come at last, began agitating the question of joining in the war on their own account, while in Servia there was the live liest sympathy for the rebels, and as much aid and comfort as could, under the cir-

cumstances, be extended. During the severe winter of the Balkan nountains military operations were almos suspended, but early in the spring of 1876 the concentration of large bodies of Turkish troops on the borders of the disturbed districts caused grave alarm to both Servia and Montenegro, and, representation to the Porte having been made in vain, both countries declared war against Turkey. In less than a year from the beginning of the contest it had thus involved the whole of the Balkan regions, while all the rest of European Turkey seemed on the point of open outbreak. The Turkish army was imme-diately raised to a war footing by calling out all the reserves, and over 400,000 men were put in the field and forwarded to the Balkans. In the meantime the embassadors of the powers busied themselves in efforts to compore matters and prevent a furthe spread of the trouble, but found their task one of exceeding difficulty from the palace dissensions, which culminated in the murder of Abdul Aziz and the elevation of Murad to the throne, shortly followed by his deposition and the accession of the reign-Sultan. In the midst of all these diff ulties came an incident which destroyed nearly all hope of peace that remained Some time in July a revolt broke out in Bulgaria, no greater or more significant han those which had taken place in dozen other localities, but the Ottoman Cabinet, becoming frightened at spread of insurrection in the districts far emoved from the original scene of trouble, urned loose an unbridled and ferocious soleaceful district, and the result was the Bulgarian massacre. Over fifteen thousand the fairest part of the province was laid waste by the Kurdish and Circassian horse deputed to do the bloody work.

BEGINNING THE WAR. Many weeks elapsed ere the full extent details were revealed a thrill of horror ran through all Christendom. But the autumn was far advanced, and during the winter nothing was done save by the diplomates, who still kept up their efforts to restore peace, but, as they themselves confessed, with little hope of success. With the spring came general concentration of Russian armies along the Danube and in Asia, and on April 23, 1877, the Russian embassador left Constantinople and war was declared, the Czar appealing to the world in behalf of the rectitude of his cause against the

The movements of the Russian forces were directed against the Turkish dominions in both Europe and Asia, for simultaneously the Russian armies entered Turkey in Europe and crossed the boundaries of Armenia forces of Russia were concentrated on the lower Danube, but the river had not been crossed, and it was estimated that if it were properly defended the lives of 100,000 men would be sacrificed before a footing could be established on the southern bank. The marvelous incapacity of the Turks, however, proved the good fortune of the Russians, for, while the Ottoman generals were watching a demonstration in one direction a bridge was hastily constructed, a division of the Russians, with cavalry and artillery, crossed and took up a favorable position before the Turks knew what was going on. When they found out they made strenuous efforts to retrieve their fault and a severe battle ensued, but reinforcements kept pouring across and the baffled Turks were forced to retreat and seek a better position to give battle. Then ensued a series of conflicts in the plains of Bulgaria, none of them decisive,

but each ending by pushing the Turks a little further back and bringing the Russians a little nearer to the great line of Turkish defence, the tremendous Balkan range that divided the territory between the Danube and the Mediterranean into nearly equal parts. Less than a month after the Russians had crossed the Danube, General Guorko, at the head of a strong body of cavalry, with a few field batteries made a raid through one of the Balkar passes, and penetrated to the plains of Roumelia, but as a military movement the excursion amounted to nothing. By the close of the season the Russian generals had succeeded in dividing the forces, one portion holding the Balkar passes, while the other, under the noted Osman Pasha, was left in the Bulgarian plains, and finally was shut up in Plevna. Very severe conflicts occurred in the Schipka pass, where Gourko had fortified himself after being expelled from Roumelia the Turks recognizing the importance of the position as the key to the plains of Adrianople, and making desperate efforts to drive out the Russians. All, however, were unsuccessful, the pass was held in spite of the tremendous forces brought against while the Turkish army in the plains it, while the Turkish army in the plains of Bulgaria was so placed that it could

By the beginning of September Plevna was completely invested, an army of 120,000 men surrounding it on all sides, and then cuted; for religious liberty; for peace; for began one of the most heroic defenses of the prosecuted; for the abolition of the the century. The Turkish army in Plevna to a student's character. It was not always come in the control of the control of the control of the century. The Turkish army in Plevna to a student's character. It was not always come in the control of the century. The Turkish army in Plevna to a student might be come. Portus Dave ass Case of the control of the century. The Turkish army in Plevna to a student might be come. The control of the century of the century thousand men, but so, however, for the best student might be control of the century.

the south

not co-operate with that advancing from

with this force Osman Pasha defended the provisions gave out and a movement of some kind or a surrender became neces-sary. Gathering all his forces Osman marched out of Plevna and made a trefor the work.

Prayer: For all missionaries in their labors and trials; for missionary societies under their financial burdens; for the openbloody battle, Osman was surrounded and forced to capitulate. He surrendered less than thirty thousand men, but the event was recognized as ending the war north of the Balkans.

HALTED BY ENGLAND. While these stirring events were going forward in Europe history was being made in Armenia. The Russian advance into Asia Minor had been contemporaneous with that city populations; for increased Christian into European Turkey, but the Turkish comity.—Luke 10, 1, 2; 14, 21-23; Isa. 60, 1-5; forces in Kars and Erzerum developed unexpected fighting qualities and the Russians were quickly checked, while at the same time a fierce insurrection broke out among the Moslem subjects of the Czar in Circas sia and Georgia, and the Turkish government, though sorely pressed at home, sent troops and money into the disturbed dis trict to aid the insurgent Mohammedans. The Russian army in Armenia was thus placed between two fires, and for a time was in a very precarious situation. The natural indolence and inefficiency of the Turkish officers, however, prevented their taking advantage of the Russian distress. Time was lost, heavy reinforcements were hurried forward from Russia, the rebellion in the Caucasus was suppressed with a ferocity worthy of the Turks themselves. Kars was stormed and taken, Erzerum fell and one-half of Armenia was overrun by the Cossack cavalry, so that when the spring of 1878 arrived the Russians were in

spring of 1878 arrived the Russians were in proper position to occupy the greater part of Asia Minor, while there was no Turkish force in the field to oppose them.

The severity of the Balkan winter, though it caused the death, through cold and exposure, of thousands of men on both sides, had not been sufficient to stop the advance of the victorious Russian army. Pouring through the present the Paller. through the passes of the Balkans, the Russians swarmed down into the plains of Adrianople, defeated Suleiman Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, in two great battles, and before the advent of spring had occupied nearly the whole of European Turkey, while the remains of the Turkish army had been driven to the Aegean sea, and were being transported by water for the defense of the capital.

During the entire winter the representa-tives of the powers at Constantinople had not relaxed their efforts in behalf of peace, but the Czar had uniformly declined to treat with them, and persistently refused mediation. When at last it became apment intervened, a British fleet was sent through the Dardanelles to the harbor of ole and the Czar was definitely informed that further refusal meant instant war with Great Britain. The measure was not taken a moment too soon, for the Russian forces had penetrated to the Aegean on the south and to the Dar-danelles on the east, and from the heights where they were encamped the domes and

minarets of the city of Constantine could be plainly seen Thus summarily halted, the Czar could do nothing less than treat for peace. Negotiations were entered upon, an armistice declared and the treaty of San Stefano, giving Russia nearly the whole of Armenia and placing the Balkan provinces under the control of the Czar, was hurriedly prepared and signed. Had it been allowed to stand we should have heard nothing of the recent massacres in Armenia, for that territory would now be under a government nominally Christian and infinitely better than that of Turkey. But the treaty of San Stefano granted Russia more than the powers were willing to concede. Great Britain was unwilling to see Russia ge anything, while Germany was also extreme ly jealous of the growth of Russian power in southeastern Europe, and Austria was placed in deadly peril. So, after long negotiations, the conference of Berlin was called and met June 13, 1878, at which all the affairs of southeastern Europe were overhauled and readjusted, and the Czar was cheated out of the fruits of his victory After a war lasting 300 days, the loss of over 100,000 men, the only territory gaine by Russia was a slice of Armenia. Servia was made independent in name as well as in fact, Bulgaria was erected into a principality, tributary to the Sultan, and Bosnia was coolly handed over to Austria, in payment for the Emperor's compliance with the English demands on Russia. The treaty satisfied nobody, for Austria wanted more Germany was not in a position to get any thing and Great Britain wanted to estab lish a protectorate over Syria, but got only Cyprus. The Balkan states in Greece de-manded the whole of European Turkey and had to be spoken to very sharply before relinquishing their demands, while even Italy, jealous of English supremacy in the Mediterranean, made a good deal of trouble before final pacification was effected.

The Sultan, who had lost over 150,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners, besides being made bankrupt by the war and the indemnity, promised all sorts of reforms in his empire, and among them those in Armenia, which, through nonperformance, are the direct cause of the present trou there. None of them were put into effect and the masacres by Turks and Kurds prove that it is the intention of the Ottoman government to exterminate the Armenians rather than grant them the better government that was solemnly promised to them nearly twenty years ago.

LITERARY REPUTATION.

Usually and Properly the Result o Long and Hard Work. James Knapp Reeve, in New Bohemian

It is curious how great an amount work a man or woman may do-and exceed-ingly good work at that-before beginning to reap public acclaim, and to hear their names in the mouths of men. Reputation is not made by reciting one's own deeds, nor do you win your way to the editor's heart by that method. Unless you are so famous that your name has a decided value, so that it may be counted upon to sell a goodly number of copies of the magazine, or to call out press notices of distinct adit appears, it makes absolutely no difference to an editor whether you have ever published a line. If this one article that you now submit is of value in itself, he wants it; otherwise, not. So I counsel you not to attempt to advertise yourself, and succeed only in advertising your immatu-

There are two distinct sorts of reputa

tion for the writer. One is that which puts his name before the public and makes him the rage for an hour or a day. This is secured oftener by accident than in any other manner, by some plece of work that has touched the public fancy for the moment, or that has attracted the attention of a critic or reviewer who has the power to make others accept his verdict. This is the sort that Mr. Anthony Hope and Mr. Stanley Weyman are enjoying just now, and which gives their pens the power to coin words into gold with startling rapidity. The other sort is gained in the editorial offices by sending with some infrequency work that is steadily good and occasionally excellent. Editors soon awaken to the fact that here they have a writer who can be depended on to furnish something worth looking at, at least, and his manuscripts will never go back without careful examin-ation; a goodly share of them will be accepted-subject always to the cordition that a single publication will not use too much of the work of any one writer-and those which must go back will be sent with sin-

STANFORD STUDENTS CHEATING. Dr. Jordan Feels that He Must Make an Example. San Francisco Chronicle.

Palo Alto University is in a state of sup pressed excitement over the dismissal of one student and the probable severe disciplining of three others for cheating in examinations. The students involved are Miss McCall, of '99, a daughter of State Senator McCall; Spencer, of '97, manager of the Junior Annual; Mills, of 99, president of the freshman class, and Ayer, of One of these students has been expelled, the others will probably be suspended, and still others are being investigated, with prospects of being asked to leave the school.

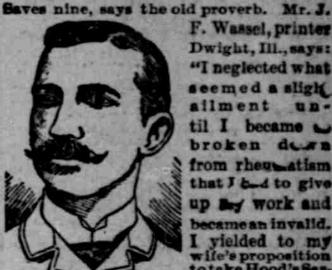
The students are said to have used unfair methods in answering questions in a recent examination. Thus far Stanford has been comparatively free from that disagreeable factor in the college work, but the breach of fairness the faculty have taken exception to was of a wholesale nature and could not be passed unnoticed. In a recent examination in economics the

professor of the class could not be present. The class is divided into two sections, and the same printed list of questions was given to each class. Some one in the first divi-sion obtained an extra copy of the questions and tossed it out of a window. I was picked up by a member of the second division, who lost no time in making public its contents. students, and nearly all are said to be involved in the affair, as every one who saw

The faculty were informed of the cheating in a roundabout way, and a committee com posed of Richardson, Gilbert, Griffin, Murray and Elliott started an investigation. Jordan sat with the committee during the first days. His instructions were to the effect that cheating was generally an index

the list prepared for that special set of

A Stitch in Time



I yielded to my wife's proposition to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used 2 bottles, have entirely recovered strength and enjoy life like a new man. My wife says Hood's Sarsaparilla

Did it and insisted on my writing this." Hood's Pills cure habitual consti

BELL-James Bell, aged fifty years, at No. 837 Capitol avenue, north, Dec. 15. Funeral notice later;

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GEORGE E. ROCKWELL, D. P. A.

led to do a wrong act and it would be unjust to give him the heaviest punishmen. There were different grades of students, bu if the committee thought a student wo go through the university by cheating, he was not the man for Stanford The faculty at first thought best to keep the matter confined to those directly interested, but as the case might serve as a warning to others, it was made public.
This is the first aggravated case of cheating developed at Stanford, and the stude greatly deprecate it. A committee of fif-teen has been appointed by the president of the student body to decide on measures to be proposed at a mass meeting. The general feeling of the students seems to be that all who cheat should be severely punished, and that it would not be asking too much

strong sentiment, however, against student surveillance and student informers, Discouraging a Boy. /

to have them sign pledges. There is

A boy eight or nine years old stood at the corner of Brush and Elizabeth streets the other day with head up and arms fol He had three hen's feathers stuck in his cap. He had a bow slung to his back, three or four arrows. In his belt was the family breadknife, and in his right hand was a war-club. As he thus stood, casting eagle eye about him, a telegraph boy came along and stopped and looked him over. The inspection lasted a full minute, and then he

"Playing Injun?" "Got a name?" "Red Cloud."

"Humph! No go." "What's the matter" "You have been eating bread and butter with sugar on it, and forgot to wipe off you mouth! Better stay in the back yard and scare the baby! You're no big Injun!"

If Talk Were Money.

Chicago Evening Post. The sporting man was angry.
"Money talks," he exclaimed.
"Possibly," replied the lawyer calmly,
"but the rule isn't reversible." "What do you mean by that?"
"Why, all that talks isn't money. If it

were there'd be untold wealth in the prize-

ring." of mothers for their children white teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, diays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Ze a bottle.

Put them down. Remember that if coughs, colds and other affections of the lungs and throat are not met in the beginning with the proper antidote they may soon become fatal. Put them down with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. It is infallible. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.



Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, prevented by Cuticura Soap, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, because the only preventive of inflammation of the pores.